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DUTIES OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Welfare Officers

GENERAL

The Military Government Public Welfare Officer in Japan has a task which is both unique and difficult. The modern concept of public welfare is almost unknown in Japan. It will be rare to find an official in the Japanese Government in public welfare duty who has a grasp of the basic principles which are involved.

The Military Government Welfare Officer will usually find that his responsibilities encompass those of over a million people and the governmental agencies for administering these social activities are new and not adept in managing this type of work.

The duties of the Military Government Welfare Officer fall into two general categories:

The first is that of surveillance of the Japanese Government's public welfare activities to ascertain if the directives of the Supreme Commander are being complied with. SCAP, by memoranda, gives instruction to the Imperial Japanese Government and by letter directs the Eighth Army to perform certain functions. Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government from SCAP are numbered consecutively and have the short title of "SCAPIN - " (SCAP I. DEPARTMENT MEMBER). Only part of the SCAPINs issued by GHQ pertain to public welfare matters. These directives are on file in all Military Government offices. SCAP may instruct the IJG by means of a memorandum to a particular ministry or ministries, or may issue verbal instructions to the ministries concerned. In the event that surveillance is required for instructions which are given by either of these two methods, appropriate directions for exercising this surveillance will be issued to the Occupation Force Commander. Eighth Army may issue Operational Directives to

subordinate units amplifying SCAPINs or the letters of instruction received from SCAP. Operational Directives are numbered consecutively and have the short title "OD -". Corps headquarters may issue additional instructions amplifying ODs received from the Eighth Army. On purely technical subjects, SCAP has issued Technical Bulletins. These have the short title "TB - PH - ". Translations of these bulletins have been given to Japanese technical agencies and are for the specific purpose of establishing a common basis of understanding of welfare (technical) terms between Occupation Forces and Japanese technical personnel.

The second general class of duties of the Military Government welfare officer is that of giving technical guidance to the Japanese Government's welfare officials. Specific examples of these functions are: Advice on technical matters, insuring coordination of problems in Japanese Governmental agencies, Military Government agencies, and interpretation of SCAP policies.

A weekly bulletin is published by the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This is mailed directly to Military units. The purpose of this publication is to keep Military Government units informed of public welfare and public health activities at SCAP level.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of public welfare will be attained through the medium of Japanese agencies, using Japanese personnel and supplies, with the aim of making the Japanese self-sufficient in all respects. Surveillance will be exercised by the Military Government public welfare officers to insure compliance with directives issued by SCAP to the IJG. The Military Government public welfare officer supervises the execution of the Supreme

1. To prevent disease and unrest in the civil population.
2. To establish or re-establish normal civil health control measures to prevent the occurrence of disease and to assure that the civilian population is not a health hazard to the Occupation Forces.
3. To establish and maintain the essential medical and welfare activities at a level necessary to meet the humanitarian requirements of the indigenous population and additionally as necessary to prevent disease and suffering which would interfere with the accomplishment of the occupation mission.
4. To maintain necessary standards of sanitation and quarantine in repatriation and movement of displaced persons to protect their health and to prevent their becoming a hazard to the civil population.
5. To control narcotics by proper disposition of existing stocks and control of production and traffic.
6. To report to higher echelon as directed by instructions concerning recurring reports and such special information as is necessary to keep higher echelons factually informed.
7. To utilize Japanese material and personnel in all instances where possible. U.S. supplies will be used only when Japanese supplies are not available to provide a minimum standard of medical care and treatment on a disease and unrest basis.

Specific Duties:

1. Surveillance. Frequent detailed inspections of Japanese health agencies in operation in the field interfering with their functioning as little as possible. These inspections will be for the purpose of:
 - a. Determination of compliance with SCAP directives and policy.
 - b. Determination that health agencies are functioning so that

minimal requirements of the occupation are met.

- c. Giving technical assistance where necessary.
- d. Effecting coordination between various departments of the prefectural and local governments when necessary.
- e. Maintaining liaison between various interested sections of the Military Government team.

2. Receiving and Rendering Reports.

a. Keeping the senior Military Government officer constantly informed as to the health situation.

b. Preparation of recurring and special reports as required by higher authority.

- (1) Semi-monthly report (Annex "C" OI 4 GHQ, SCAP)
- (2) Telegraphic reports of occurrence of communicable disease.
- (3) Special reports, as necessary.

c. Receiving, analyzing and acting where necessary on reports received from Japanese agencies.

- (1) Analysis of reports.
- (2) Passing reports on to higher authority.
- (3) Surveillance of reporting procedures at source for methods, accuracy and promptness.
- (4) Acting on reports received from Japanese agencies or recommending action to higher authority as indicated by the particular situation.

3. Planning. Plans for public health measures will consist in review of Japanese measures for:

Japanese projects for:

a. The immediate future. With the means available to local governmental officials plan for welfare and social operation needs that are imminent:

- (1) Coordination of local welfare and social agencies activities to fit into the pattern established by national government. This will include requisitioning and procurement of welfare supplies, training of public welfare officials and procurement of budgetary allotment necessary to implement the program.
- (2) Adapting overall national welfare programs to local needs. Particular local welfare needs, local availability of personnel and supplies will in a measure limit or prescribe certain action.

b. Long range planning. This is designed to ultimately produce an adequate and self-sufficient public welfare and social activities program in consonance with the objectives of the Occupation. This will be accomplished by:

- (1) The establishment of permanent social and welfare policies.
- (2) The establishment of adequate social and welfare organizations and trained personnel to administer this organization.
- (3) The establishment of adequate social and welfare training.

SUPPLY PROCEDURES

The Japanese Government is charged with responsibility for providing the necessary level of welfare supplies. Welfare officials must be provided

with supplies in kind or necessary funds to purchase required stocks.

Prefectural welfare officials should forecast requirements based on anticipated relief foods and maintain accurate inventories of stocks on hand. Supply activities of "relief agencies" require careful supervision to insure that operations be conducted solely on a relief basis.

Directives Issued by the Supreme Commander for
the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese
Government on Public Welfare Matters

SCAPIN

SUBJECT

2	Directive Number Two
98	Information on Japanese Public Health
352	Supplies for Relief Distribution
459	Relief of Nationals of Countries with which UN has been at war.
473	Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution
760	Distribution of Winter Clothing
775	Public Assistance
945	Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities.
1069	Rations for United Nations
1094	Rations for United Nations Nationals
1112	Rations for United Nations Nationals
1143	Rations for United Nations Nationals
1169	Relief Supplies from LARA
1207	Rations for United Nations Nationals
1713 A	Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution

Directives on Public Welfare Matters issued by General Headquarters,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Letter, AG (22 Oct 45)PH, subj: Public Health and Welfare Procedures
in Japan.

